

Edmonton Bulletin.

Vol. XXII, No 100

EDMONTON ALBERTA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1900.

SEMI-WEEKLY, 6 PAGES

The War.

Boer Lager Surprised and Captured.

DETACHMENT OF THE CHESHIRE TAKEN

Buller Returns to Assist in Army Reforms

Kitchener Commands Transvaal Police

Winnipeg, Nov. 15, '00. Lord Roberts' reports that Col. Grove, with the West Kent, surprised and captured a Boer laager.

A small detachment of the Cheshire regiment was made prisoners by the burghers.

Gen. Buller is returning to assist in army reforms in the war office and Lord Kitchener will be in command of the Transvaal police.

The Chinese War.

Important Documents Discovered Implicate Chinese Government

Chinese Imperial Troops Scatter Boxers

Li Hung Chang Reaches Peking

London, Oct. 14.—A dispatch from Tien Tsin dated October 12th, announces the arrival at Peking of Li Hung Chang.

London, Oct. 14: The Chinese Imperial troops, according to the Daily Chronicle despatch from Hong Kong dated yesterday, have captured Wei Chen on the east river where Sun Yat Sen, the reformer, raised his flag, and have scattered the rebels.

London, Oct. 14:—The Standard published mail advices from Tien Tsin, giving a list of fifty four documents seized in the Yamen of the Viceroy after the capture of the city, and which fell into the hands of correspondents before the military authorities seized the Yamen. These include receipts for money paid to the Boxers for their troops of every kind, and reports of actions and lists of casualties and rewards paid to the generals and families of the killed, all clearly proving that the authorities maintained the Boxer movements by lavish expenditure.

General Telegraphic News.

British Elections over—Government Majority Unchanged.

Sifton and Hibbert Tupper Meet at Brandon

A Desperate Italian Brigand.

Serious Trouble Between Bulgarians and Turks.

Encouraging Threshing Reports.

Gordon, Suspected Murderer, Still at Large

The Cape parliament has prorogued. Mr. Stephen Nairn, of Winnipeg, is dead.

Lord Minto reached Ottawa on Saturday.

Premier Roblin has returned to Winnipeg.

The annual military church parade was held in Toronto.

Vice-President Fargo, of the American Express Co., is dead.

Eight schooners were wrecked in a storm off the Halifax coast.

W. H. Irwin, publisher of the Hamilton City directory, is dead.

Lord Strathcona will be banqueted by the Toronto board of trade.

A series of accidents occurred to shipping Saturday in the Mersey.

Major Mand, of the Coldstream guards is Lord Minto's new secretary.

The western Grain Standards Board meets in Winnipeg on the 16th inst.

Col. D. P. McMillan will be sworn in to-day as Lieut. Governor of Manitoba.

A doubleheader had his arm taken off in a threshing machine at Poplar Point, Manitoba.

The Vancouver, with 40 Canadian invalids on board has been sighted at Father Point.

Sir Thos. Lipton's corner on pork has increased his popularity in Britain as a shrewd financier.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have gone to Germany to be present at the Empress Frederick's death-bed.

The publication of documents captured in a viceroys' home prove that the Chinese court was in league with the Boxers.

An accident the result of a freight train collision on the west shore road near West Point, New York, did much damage.

Phim Cooke, Man, Oct. 15: Delirious Harter, a Mennonite, aged about 25 years and living two miles north of town, committed suicide last Friday night by hanging. An inquest is being held to-day.

After a two days conference the striking coal miners have decided to accept the wages increase offered by Pennsylvania companies providing the sliding scale was abolished.

The British elections are practically completed. Seven polls were held Saturday and seven will be held this week. Unionists have practically retained their old majority.

Among the nominations Saturday were: Liberals, Cornwall, and Stornoway, O. F. Malherbe, South Grenville, John Caruthers, Broms, S. Fisher, Conservatives: Chateaugay, A. McCormack; West Toronto, Messrs. Clark and Oiler; The St. Mary's division of Montreal, Liberals, have offered the nomination to Mr. Tarte.

Encouraging threshing reports come from all parts of the west, the weather being most summerlike and favorable for threshing which had been delayed by damp weather. The wheat yields in many instances are reaching 30 to 40 bushels per acre. With another week of the present weather western farmers will be in splendid shape.

Constantinople, Oct. 14th. Serious trouble is brewing in the Balkans and an outbreak of the Macedonians and Bulgarians against the Turks is imminent. A riotous proclamation of the Macedonian committee has been found at Salonica. A Turk named Izet Bey was assassinated by the Bulgarians in revenge for the blood of the band of Bulgarians who were sent out by the Macedonian committee and who had been committing outrages in Salonica province.

Rome, Oct. 14: Musolino, the famous brigand, who vowed he would kill all the jurors who recently condemned him to death, has already slain 5. He had a desperate battle with 100 Italian soldiers who surrounded him on a mountain in the southernmost part of Italy. He fought them alone all day. The soldiers made a rush at nightfall, but Musolino mysteriously disappeared and sent a mocking message next day. The officers who commanded the soldiers are to be arrested for permitting him to escape.

Detective Foster arrived in Winnipeg yesterday from Brandon. He has been investigating the Whitewater murder case. So far, he has met with poor success and is still at a loss to discover where Walter Gordon has disappeared to, but like all detectives he has theories. It is understood that Gordon registered at the Crescent Hotel at Souris a few days after he left Whitewater. He signed his own name and the page of the register on which he wrote is now in Detective Foster's possession. From this point the detective makes no further reports.

Brandon, Man., Oct. 14th: Sir Herbert Tupper and Hon. Clifford Sifton discussed the administration of the Yukon here last night before an immense audience in the skating rink. Special trains were run from Winnipeg and different points in the constituency of Brandon and over 3,000 were present. Both Sifton and Tupper were received with tremendous applause and the speeches of both punctuated with great applause. Sir Herbert Tupper spoke first for an hour in which he claimed that deception had been practiced by Sifton in dealing with the Yukon. Sifton, who followed for another hour denied the charges point blank, and wound up by reading an apology made by Sir Charles Tupper to A. E. Phillips, of Brandon, in settlement of a suit for slander the result of remarks made by Sir Charles Tupper on the Yukon at a meeting held here a year ago. Hugh John Macdonald was not present at the meeting; Sir Herbert closed the meeting in a short speech reiterating the statements he had made.

CHICAGO AND PORT WILLIAM WHEAT.

October 12.

Opening—Chicago, Nov., 75 7/8c.

Opening—Port William, spot, 87c.

Closing—Chicago, Nov., 76c.

Closing—Port William, spot, 88c.

October 13.

Closing—Chicago, Nov., 75 1/8c.

Closing—Port William, spot, 87c.

October 15.

Opening—Chicago, Nov., 74 3/8c.

Opening—Port William, spot, 86c.

Closing—Chicago, Nov., 73 3/8c.

Closing—Port William, spot, 85 1/2c.

LOCAL

—C. W. Cross went south on Saturday.

—F. Oliver came in from Calgary on Friday.

—Friday's train was several hours late, arriving at 10 p. m.

—P. McCarthy, Q. C., came in on Friday's train and left for Paken.

—F. Oliver addressed a meeting at St. Albert on Saturday evening.

—Mr. and Mrs. R. Ritchie, of Strathcona, came in on Friday's train.

—W. H. Newlands, inspector of registry offices, returned south Saturday.

—Mrs. Fred Ross returned Friday from a visit to friends in Manitoba.

—The appearance of the Methodist church has been decidedly improved by a coat of paint.

—Bishop Legal returned on Friday, having accompanied Mgr. Falconio as far as Calgary.

—Harry Bass and Frank Schell leave to-morrow for Great Falls, Mont.

—Excavation work on the basement of the new Presbyterian church is proceeding rapidly.

—A. C. Talbot's survey party returned from the scene of their operations at Stony Plain last week.

—The teachers association of Northern Alberta meets to-day and to-morrow in Stratford.

—Rev. D. G. McQueen returned Friday from the coast where he had been on a month's vacation.

—The supporters of F. Oliver met in Sandison's Hall to-morrow at 4 p. m. Mr. Oliver addresses the meeting.

—Thomas Redpath came in from Wallaceburg, Ont., recently and has purchased the coal mine lately owned by S. Moran.

—G. H. Rowanwell, of Calgary, but formerly of the Sturgeon, came up Thursday, on a brief visit.

—J. M. Prudhomme, secretary with treaty commissioners McKenna and Walker, went south Wednesday.

—J. K. McLean, D. L. S., left for his home in Elora on Saturday, having completed the summer's survey work.

—The fourth annual convention of the Edmonton district teachers association is being held to-day and to-morrow.

—R. B. Bennett addressed meetings at Red Deer, Lacombe and Wetaskiwin on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings.

—Registrar Col. Roy and Mrs. Roy who were visiting their daughter, Mrs. C. Rodberg, of Wetaskiwin, returned Thursday.

—Mrs. Robert Altan, sister of Alex. Taylor, returned to Ottawa on Wednesday last after a visit to her brother and friends here.

—Louis E. Fontaine, D. L. S., returned with his survey party from the vicinity of Saddle Lake on Saturday, the season's work having concluded.

—W. H. Carson, who has been at Slave Lake since the Klondike rush, is on the way in with his outfit. He is coming by the Swan Hill road. C. Roy, another freighter, is also on the way in.

—The Emerald Duet, which will hold temporary meetings in Sandison's Hall, Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings, at 8 o'clock, come very highly endorsed. Their programme will comprise addresses, songs, cornet solos and stereoscopic views.

—Farmers from different parts of the country say that if the present fine weather continues a few days the gloomy prospects of a fortnight since will be greatly brightened. While a great deal of the bright promise of mid-summer is no doubt shattered, the present fine weather means to them means the saving of thousands of dollars to Alberta which would have otherwise been lost.

—C. de W. MacDonald returned Saturday from holding a series of political meetings in several of the German settlements of the district, as follows: Monday, Rosenthal school house; Tuesday, Stony Plain Central school house; Wednesday, Spruce Grove school house; Thursday, Josephburg school house; Friday, Bruderheim. The meetings were generally well attended and Mr. MacDonald delivered addresses in German and in English, supporting the candidature of Mr. Oliver. There were no opposition speakers and the sentiments appeared to be very strongly in Mr. Oliver's favor.

—Geo. Fugard returned from the Omeneia country yesterday. Grimison, Plead and Rioux, with whom Mr. Fugard went north in June last, are also on the way back and will be in town in a few days. The party got to the junction of the Omeneia and Parsnip. Their mission was to ascertain the value of gold quartz claims located in the Omeneia district by a number of eastern capitalists, whose representatives they were. Mr. Fugard, who is fully qualified to give an opinion, having had many years experience in California, and other mining centres, that the proposition, termed "low grade" is a good one, being a seven foot seam of ore running \$12 to the ton.

—J. A. Beauchamp, of Larad & Plead, is on the way in from Lesser Slave Lake, with 60 head of cattle, coming by the Swan Hill trail. He left the lake ten days ago.

FRANK OLIVER'S COMMITTEE

Sandison Hall, immediately secured as Mr. Oliver's committee rooms and headquarters. Here friends of Mr. Frank Oliver, of all political creeds, will be welcomed. Meetings will be held almost every night now until the elections are concluded. Visitors from the country are cordially invited. Information and literature may be procured at the committee rooms whenever open, or from A. G. Harrison, secretary of the central executive, whose office is on the corner west of McDougall & Secord's.

Any persons desiring to have names placed on the voters' list may do so by leaving the names with Mr. Harrison, or at the Bulletin office.

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J. T. BLOWEY.

Furniture of every description.

Curtains, Carpets, Linoleums, Floor Oil.

Cloths.

Best Union Art Squares:

Sizes in yards, 2 1/2 x 3, 3 x 3 1/2, 3 1/2 x 4, 4 x 4 1/2.

\$3.25, \$4.75, \$4.75.

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(SUNDAY EDITION)

Printed Monday and Friday evenings.

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EDMONTON BULLETIN, OCT. 15, 1900

MR. OLIVER'S INDEPENDENCE.

On the subject of Mr. Oliver's independence the Alberta Plaindealer, says:

The chief, and we might say the only argument put forth by Mr. Bennett against Mr. Oliver, is that that gentleman has been too independent to be useful to his constituency. His ability is granted, also his integrity, but he has been too independent, Mr. Bennett says he is always kicking against something. Admitting that there is a possibility of a member using his kicking propensities to the detriment of his constituents, it is desirable that the voters should consider whether or not Mr. Oliver is guilty of that offense.

The most notable decision on which Mr. Oliver indulged in kicking against the government was when the Yukon bill was before the house. He fought the project with all his might, believing that the proposed subsidy was out of proportion to the benefit the country would derive from it. He considered that the proper route for an all-Canadian line to the Yukon lay through Alberta. For evidence that he represented the views of his constituents on that occasion we have only to recall the magnificent receptions tendered him in Calgary and Edmonton on his return from parliament at the end of that session. Was he too independent?

On the Crow's Nest Pass railway bill Mr. Oliver again asserted himself in opposition to the administration. He fought for government ownership of that line. He wanted to see a competitor of the C.P.R. rather than a giant of it. We believe the minister of railways drove a hard bargain with the C.P.R. and wrung from that great corporation concessions that are worth millions of money to the farmers of the Northwest, yet, had it been possible, government ownership of the line was what the people wanted and Mr. Oliver made heroic efforts for its attainment. Was he too independent?

The member for Alberta with five others fought both parties on railway tax exemptions. It has been charged that this fight was too previous as the 20-year exemption period of the C.P.R. has not yet expired. There are three possible interpretations of the exemptions clause of the C.P.R. contract. The first is that exemption runs for twenty years from the date of contract; the second, that it runs from the time the lands were earned; third, that it runs from the date when patents are issued. If the first or second interpretation prevails with the court the country will lose nothing which could have been saved under the contract, but if the third interpretation prevails it is apparent that Mr. Oliver should have been in parliament twenty years ago advocating the issue of patents. This C.P.R. holds to the third interpretation of the contract and that means if patents were issued to-day the railway lands would have twenty years more of exemption, or forty years where twenty was intended at the time the contract was signed. Was Mr. Oliver too independent in advocating the immediate issue of patents? No school tax payer in Alberta thinks so, yet Mr. Bennett contended that he was making a howl about nothing.

When the granting of a charter to the Edmonton & Saskatchewan railway, from Strathcona to Victoria and around Beaver lake, was before parliament, Mr. Oliver insisted that the western terminus should be in the town of Strathcona, and that a station should be built in the village of Fort Saskatchewan. He insisted also on the vested interests of Lethbridge and other established towns along the line of the Crow's Nest Pass railway being respected. And why? Because railway companies are in the habit of knifing established towns for the purpose of speculating in townships themselves. Who will say he was too independent in that matter?

Mr. Oliver did all in his power to get soldier medals and scrips for the Edmonton district volunteers of the rebellion of '85. He did not get them yet but who will say he was too independent in asking for them? The pioneers of the district did the valiant service for their country in those perilous times, yet for fifteen years a recompense, granted to the eastern soldiers, has been denied them.

When the tariff was up for revision Mr. Oliver fought for the interests of his constituents. Mining machinery fence wire, binder twine and many other articles necessary to the development of our district were placed on the free list with his approval. He made unsuccessful efforts to secure tariff reductions of further

benefit to his constituents. When the Kettle river and Rainy river railway projects were before parliament he fought for competition that the western settler might obtain some measure of relief from the bondage of C.P.R. freight rates and position of Alberta will say he was too independent in these matters.

When the Immigration Department was brouching the steamship agents in Europe to get Galicians to come into Northern Alberta by thousands Mr. Oliver agitated the matter in the house and in committee until he secured satisfaction and the obnoxious brouching system was discontinued. This is a free country and Galicians with means still come to our far-famed district on the representation of their friends already here, but not in hordes as they used to come. Where is the man who takes exception to Mr. Oliver's independence on this issue?

Could Alberta afford to support a man who was not independent on every one of the points above referred to? We say no. If petty appropriations for the benefits of this town or that town cannot be secured without abandoning those greater rights which Mr. Oliver advocated, we say let the petty appropriations die. We must not sacrifice the principles of good government for the attainment of paltry local gratifications.

But has the district been denied benefits on account of Mr. Oliver's independence? His predecessor, Mr. Davis, was a meek and faithful supporter of the late government, and what good did he ever do Alberta? What local benefits did he ever secure for his constituency? He got a mean little land-office for the town of Edmonton after an open rebellion on the part of the citizens of that town. He allowed the school districts in the localities where C. & E. railway lands were granted to be saddled with tax exemptions of indefinite continuance. He allowed the homesteads of settlers to be mortgaged for the seed grain debts of their unfortunate neighbors. He got the promise of a bridge across the Saskatchewan but not the fulfillment of the promise. What else he did for his constituency we never heard.

Mr. Oliver secured the fulfillment of the bridge promise. He secured the appointment of a custom officer at Edmonton and had the customs regulations changed to allow him to spend a part of each day in Strathcona. He helped to secure scrips for the half-breeds living at the date of settlement in 1886, a measure of justice denied them by the late government. He secured funds for railway and geological explorations of the Peace river district and the Yellow Head Pass, works which have not yet borne fruit but were necessary to future development. At his instigation and in accord with the wishes of the Edmonton board of trade a geological survey of the Great Slave lake mineral region was made. He secured the establishment of a northern mail service of great benefit to the commerce of Northern Alberta. He obtained assistance for the development of the great irrigation works in Southern Alberta which are revolutionizing that part of the district as a field for settlement. He advocated the creamery and cold storage systems in the west which have been and will be of great use in the upbuilding of this district. He counselled the recent changes in the homestead laws which were so much needed. He was instrumental in securing the relief of seed grain bondsmen. He secured an appropriation at the last session of parliament for a court house and lock up and also a land office at Red Deer; a court house and jail at Edmonton, a court house at Macleod, a customs house at Calgary and improvements for the Calgary court house also for an immigration hall now being erected in Strathcona. Every part of the constituency has been remembered. It is apparent that Mr. Oliver kicks for what his constituents want as well as against what they don't want.

Some one says Frank Oliver did not get those benefits for Alberta. No one claims that he did so single-handed. He merely represented our needs to the government of the day and the grants were made; in other words, his independence has not interfered with his usefulness. And yet Mr. Oliver is not blowing around the country about his accomplishments; he is no Davin. He is a modest man, the man who more than any other has brought Alberta to the front and has turned the tide of American emigration thereto. Such independence as he displays is not to be despised. It is the kind the country needs.

STRATEGY OF BERESFORD.

A despatch from London says: Lord Chas. Beresford has amazed the naval world by the brilliant strategy by which he won a sham battle in the recent manoeuvres of the British fleet in the Mediterranean. His tactics have been pronounced the cleverest in naval annals. The fleet was divided into two parts, Beresford in command of one, and Admiral Fisher of the other. Beresford was blockaded in the port of Mytilene, by torpedo boats, and the Fisher fleet was hovering about, and lying in the water's side. Beresford's task was to coal his fleet, get out of the harbor, and attack Fisher. Lord Charles has never been an enthusiast on the subject of

the torpedo boat. In fact, he has repeatedly declared its efficiency as an offensive craft.

It is recalled that speaking in the house of commons on the naval appropriation bill, he asked the admiralty that they furnish an old warship, armed under his directions, of which he would take command with a volunteer crew, raised by himself, and defend it successfully against the attacks of any number of torpedo boats, discharging real torpedoes. He said he would sink every one of the little craft. His task at Mytilene was therefore precisely his. By putting lights on the launches, so as to make them resemble ships in the darkness he decoyed the torpedo boats away on a false trail, and with every light on his own warships darkened he slipped away to sea with not a vessel touched.

Having done this he misled Fisher's ships by false signals, and caught the hostile fleet entirely unprepared, off the island of Lemnos. Fisher's squadron was steaming in parallel columns, and Beresford manoeuvred his ships so skilfully that the admiral had no opportunity to change his formation, or to do anything but clear decks for in the action Beresford ran his ships in single file right in between the lines enabling him to fight with both broadsides, while each of Fisher's vessels could only use one. The victory was so complete and overwhelming that the umpires awarded it on the spot.

Beresford's daring seamanship and resourceful tricks in these cases are a startling contrast to old methods, and stamp him as the cleverest commander in the British navy.

BOERS EMIGRATING TO THE STATES.

A despatch to the New York Journal and Advertiser from Lorenzo Marques, says: Hundreds of Boers, with their families, are fleeing from the country of their birth to begin life again in some other country. Most of these have America as their ultimate destination. They are not paupers in any sense. They are taking passage in French and German ships, and are willing to pay for the best accommodations. Special trains are engaged to meet the ships at Marseilles, and carry them through France to Holland, their first stopping place in search for new fortunes. But Holland is overcrowded, and is only a temporary asylum. The name of America is on every lip, and children bidding good-bye to playmates speak vaguely of America as their new home. Two German ships left here last week carrying 1,200 Boers. They were closely followed by two French ships, with 950 souls from the Transvaal, mostly women and children. All of these belonged to the better class of Boers, and all were bound for Holland. They do not say where they will go afterwards.

Lord Strathcona arrived at Montreal from London on the 18th, and was met at the station by about 1,500 McGill students, and a good number of C. P. R. officials. After receiving greetings his lordship was escorted to his carriage, which was drawn by the students, notwithstanding the rain, through Windsor, Catherine and other streets to his residence in the west, and after reaching his home Lord Strathcona received members of the press. The Pacific cable, he stated, would be built within a couple of years. He commended the preferential tariff in favor of Great Britain, as it undoubtedly would be a very good thing.

Wood

During this cold and uncertain weather,

The prudent Voter should lay in a load or two of wood.

500 cords of 4-foot Slabs at 50c per load.

300 cords of 16-inch at \$1.00 per load.

FOR SALE AT

Walter & Humberstone's Mill.

No charge for teams on ferry hauling wood.

Contracts AT PROPER

PRICES Taken for all kinds of Painting and Decorative Work.

Price & Engstrom.

Room to Rent.

A room in the Humberstone Block, upstairs. Apply to W. HUMBERSTONE.

For Sale.

Half interest in a thrashing outfit, Waterloo 17-horse power engine, Buffalo Flax Separator, first class condition, only run two years. Terms to suit. For particulars apply to A. E. POTTER, Auctioneer.

IMMENSE DISPLAY OF FALL GOODS

AT THE

Manchester House.

SPECIAL VALUES IN THE FOLLOWING:

Ladies' Felt Hats, Cloth Jackets, Tailor-made Costumes and Skirts. Also a lovely Selection of Blouses in fancy Silks, Satins, Cashmeres, Flannelettes, etc.

UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY.—A large range of everything that is requisite for Ladies, Gents and Children.

FOOTWEAR.—Strong and warm from the best makers in the Dominion.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.—Blankets, Sheetings, Quilts, Art Muslins, Cretonnes, Table Linens Towels, etc.

Agent to the Butterick Publishing Co.

Paper Pattern Department.

The October "Delineator," now to hand, contains 100 illustrations of newest garments, millinery, garnitures, etc. It is a storehouse of dress information; a never-failing guide in a thousand and one other domestic matters in addition to garment-making. Fifteen Cents.

October Butterick Patterns are now on sale.

Terms strictly Cash.

W. JOHNSTONE WALKER.

ONE PRICE.

TERMS CASH

New Fall and Winter Goods

—AT—

J. H. Morris & Co.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Jackets. Ladies' from \$4 to \$15.00 each. Better lines 20 per cent. cheaper than regular, and no two alike as we got the samples.

Complete range of Men's, Boys', Women's and Children's Wool and Cashmere Hose.

WOOLS—Canadian Wheeling, Morden, Rapid City, Eagle and Scotch Fingering and Baldwin's Bee Hive.

MEN'S SUITS—Winter Weights for \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$10, \$12

For a surprise see our Underwear Stock.

We carry the following celebrated makers' Corsets, ranging in price from 40c. to \$2.50 per pair:

THE E. T. CORSET CO'S.

THE D. & A.

CROMPTON,

PRIMA DONNA,



The E. T. CORSET COMPANY.

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

The Gallagher-Hull

COMPANY (LIMITED)

Will pay the Highest Price for LIVE HOGS the whole year around, furnishing a permanent market.

Pork Packers

And Purveyors of all kinds of Fresh and Cured Meats.

FISH AND GAME IN SEASON.

FACTORY,

East Edmonton.

RETAIL STORES,

Edmonton and Strathcona.

NOTE.—All accounts must be settled promptly every 30 days, when accounts will be rendered.

Stoves

Cook Stoves, Globe Stoves, Box Stoves.

Every old kind of Heating and Cooking Stove.

A Carload arrived last week. Come early and get your choice.

Stovel & Strang.

Edmonton Bulletin, semi-weekly, \$1.

NOTICE!

The Mullett Drug Store
Open for Business.

Wm. MULLETT, Proprietor.
TED. MULLETT, Ph. M.B.,
Manager.
(Graduate C. P. & M. O. I. A. C. & W. A.)

Edmonton Wood Yard.

Having purchased the Wood Yard formerly owned by E. Lyons, I am prepared to fill all orders at reasonable prices. By it, or supplies wood delivered to any part of Town. Walter's store deals and D. H. Fraser's edgings for sale at Yard.
Terms Cash. Telephone Lubbock's Block.
F. O'BRIENSON.

SALEMEN wanted to sell our goods by sample to wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest manufacturers in our line in the world. Liberal salary paid. Address, CAN-DEX, 215 St. Savannah, Ga.

FARMERS!

When in Town trading,
eat at

THE CRITERION

✱

Meals from 15c. up.

25% saved by buying a Commutation Ticket.

JOHNSTON & ELDON.



Will not Shrink

The rain may come and go, but its effect upon

Shorey's Ready Tailored Clothing

is nil. There is no shrink in it. The goods are all sponged and shrunk before being made up. Shorey's reputation is attached to each individual garment—you will find a guarantee card in the pocket.

It costs no more than the unsatisfactory kind.

Material, style, make and finish irreproachable. That is why we sell it.

Money back, if what we tell you is not true.

—FOR—

DRY-GOODS,

CLOTHING,

GLOVES,

BOOTS & SHOES,

FRESH

GROCERIES,

GO TO

Ross Bros

EDMONTON

EDMONTON BULLETIN

(Semi-Weekly)

Printed Monday and Friday evenings.

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word over 25.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, OCT. 15th, 1900

STATE OWNERSHIP OF RAILWAYS.

On the question of a state railway system for Canada the Winnipeg Tribune says in part: In order to have public ownership of railways in Canada on such a scale as to insure that the people shall obtain effective control over transportation rates in every part of the Dominion, and that they shall secure the increment in the value of all the franchises, (which value is created by themselves exclusively), it is not necessary that the government should now, nor necessarily at any future time, assume all the existing lines or even any considerable portion of them. The government now possess a line from Montreal to the maritime provinces and can control rates in all that territory. This line, extended about 350 miles westward from Montreal to the eastern extremity of Lake Huron, would bring the government line practically to the west end of Lake Superior, or within a little over 400 miles of Winnipeg.

The extension of the government system in such a way as to cover the southern and northwestern portion of Ontario, and to ensure effective control of rates in that territory, would entail the construction or acquisition of about 1,000 miles of railway. In short, by obtaining control of about 2,000 miles of line in addition to that which it already owns and operates, the government could determine rates throughout the entire Dominion, with exception of the more westerly portions of the N. W. Territories and British Columbia whose relief, unless we should choose to have in office a government who realized that the people had some rights as against the Canadian Pacific, might take a year or two. This last calculation is made, however, on the assumption that the government would be obliged to construct a new transpacific line before these western districts of the Dominion could be relieved. But that is an altogether improbable contingency.

There are three methods by which from the present starting point, the government may obtain control of railway transportation.

It might construct new lines on its own account as in the case of the Intercolonial.

It might obtain, by negotiation, running powers over existing lines, or lease of such lines, as has been done recently in the case of the extension of the Intercolonial to Montreal over the Drummond County and Grand Trunk railways.

The government could purchase or expropriate the lines of any existing company, or a part of such lines, under its power of Eminent Domain.

COLD STORAGE QUESTION.

At the liberal convention for Sheffield county at Waterloo on Oct. 5th, which nominated C. H. Parmelee as candidate, Mr. Fisher replied at length to Sir Charles Tupper's contentions re cold storage shipments to England. He said: "When the system of cold storage was being discussed in the house of commons over a year ago Sir Charles Tupper undertook to tell me what should be done, and—very singularly—what he then told me ought to be done had been done by me two years before, was in progress, and had proved a complete and universally recognized success. There is one part of the programme which Sir Charles advocates which I have not adopted, and do not intend to adopt.

For the sale of cold produce, he proposes to establish government depots in England; to take it out of the ordinary channels of trade and to employ government agents for the purpose of handling our produce there. I know well, and producers know well, that through the ordinary legitimate channels of trade their produce is reaching the English market to better advantage and realizing better prices than they could possibly get if it was manipulated by the appointees of Sir Charles Tupper. Judging by what we know of Sir Charles Tupper's management of public affairs on a previous occasion, we know that the farmers of Canada do not want their products handled by such men. The system on which the liberal government has acted has been that of giving information and instruction to the people, and trying to supply the requisite facilities for transportation of cold storage, leaving it to them to work it out in their own way. I venture to say that this is a more sensible and successful policy than for the government to undertake to do work which the people are much better qualified to do for themselves."

GERMANY AND CHINA.

The following is the text of the Chinese Emperor's message to Emperor William of Germany:—

"Greeting: That your Majesty's minister has fallen a victim to the rising which suddenly broke out in China without our officials being able to prevent it, whereby our friendly relations were disturbed, is deeply deplored and regretted. By decree, we order that sacrifice be made on altars for the deceased and chief secretary Kuang Chang has been instructed to your liberations on the altar. The commercial superintendents of the northern and southern ports have been ordered to take the needful measures concerning the conveyance of the coffin of the deceased. When it reaches Germany a second offering shall be made on an altar.

"Germany has always maintained the friendliest relations with China, and we therefore entertain the hope that your Majesty will renounce all resentment, so that the case may be settled as soon as possible, and harmony be rendered possible for all time. This is our most ardent wish."

Emperor William replied, September 30, as follows:

"To the Emperor of China:

"I, the German Emperor, have received the telegram of your Majesty, the Emperor of China. I have observed with satisfaction that your Majesty is anxious to expiate according to the custom and precept of your religion the shameful murder of your minister, which set at naught all civilization. Yet, as the German Emperor and a Christian, I cannot regard this abominable crime as atoned for by a libation. Besides my murdered minister, there have gone before the throne of God a large number of our brethren of Christian faith, bishops and missionaries, women and children, who, for the sake of their faith, which is also mine, have shed the violent death of martyrs, and are accused of your Majesty. Do the libations commanded by your Majesty suffice for all these innocent ones? I do not make your Majesty personally responsible for the outrage against the legations, which are held inviolable among all nations, nor for the grievous wrongs done so many nations and faiths, and to the subjects of your Majesty of your Christian belief. But the advisors of your Majesty's throne and the officials on whose heads rests the blood guilt of a crime which fills all Christian nations with horror must expiate their abominable deed. When your Majesty brings them to the punishment they have deserved, that I will regard as an expiation which will satisfy the nations of Christendom."

"If your Majesty will use your Imperial power for this purpose, accepting to that end the support of all the injured nations, I, for my part, declare myself agreed on that point. I should also gladly welcome the return of your Majesty to Peking. For this my general, Field Marshal Von Waldersee, will be instructed not only to receive your Majesty with the honors due your rank, but he will also afford your Majesty the military protection you may desire, and which you may need against the rebels."

"I also long for peace which atones for the guilt which makes good wrongs done, and which offers to all foreigners in China security for life and property, above all, for the free service of their religion."

WITH THE C. M. R.

One of the Mounted Rifles writing home as follows, says:

Our Canadian horses are all dead and we are mounted on Argentine ponies, the most worthless horses I ever saw. We have very little feed for our horses as there is no pasture. Fires have burnt it all. Our transports are all drawn by mules driven by Kafkirs. It is hard to say which knows the most, the mules of the Kafkirs. Since our first fight at Lesauz couple, we have been fighting our way all the way to Belfast, 100 miles beyond Pretoria. We thought when we reached Pretoria that the war was over but since then we have been in some sharp engagements. B and D squadrons have both been surrounded. B escaped by the timely arrival of the New Zealanders to their rescue. D refused a demand for their surrender and dashed through the Boer lines, losing two killed, A and B squadrons had no officers and seven men seriously wounded. On 18th some month at Oliphantsfontein A and B had two officers killed and two men mortally wounded. The Boers get excited at close range and are poor shots. The shell and rifle fire that day was something awful. We killed about forty Boers that day. You ought to see them run, their long whiskers floating behind them in the breeze. We are in a fever country now on the way to Tloch Kruger. I wish the old beggar would "chuck up the job," as we are all fed up with the war and wish we were back again in Canada. If the girls saw us now they would not speak to us, we are so shabby looking. We lost all the Boer houses that have arms or ammunition in them. You ought to have a picture of us coming into camp at night, a pig bawling to one side of the saddle, two or three going to the other side and a big sick of wool on our shoulder. We are a ragged, rough and ready lot. We are going home by England and I think it will be about Christmas when we get home.

Mr. Kruger's grandson, Eloff, will sail on Oct. 10, to prepare a residence in Brussels for the former president of the Transvaal. The latter will sail on the Dutch cruiser Gelderland, a few days later.

MORE RETURNING WESTERNERS.

Winnipeg Telegram.

Two more members of the second Canadian contingent arrived in the city on Saturday morning and spent the day in town. The soldiers are westerners. Corporal G. Ferguson coming from Fort Saskatchewan, and Pte. J. W. Fuller coming from Fort Steele.

Corporal Ferguson enlisted in the Canadian Mounted Rifles from the ranks of the Mounted Police. He was in several minor engagements and saw service at Camarvon, where the Canadians made their first important capture under Sir Charles Parsons. The result of which was 2000 Boer prisoners. He was invalided to England with dysentery and enteric fever.

Private Fuller walks with the aid of a cane and even with this assistance he finds walking difficult, having broken his leg near the knee in attempting to rope a horse near Stellenbosch. His hospital record is probably as long and as tedious as many of the lists of engagements in which most of the Canadians served. He was in Woodstock hospital at Cape Colony for over a month, where, in addition to his broken leg, he contracted enteric fever, after which he was 56 days in the Royal Victoria hospital at Netley, England. He was a great deal of the manner in which his medical work is done in South Africa, and says that the arrangements were splendid, everything considered. He has been reported wounded twice, and once the message was flashed across the ocean that he had been killed. He feels disappointed that he did not see any engagement.

Both these men regard Canada as being a much superior country to the Transvaal and would not under any consideration remain in that country. They are glad to get home, and feel grateful to the people of Winnipeg, whom they say have been most hospitable during their days stay in the city. Both of them proceeded west on the Imperial Limited yesterday morning.

RE SENECA ROOT

The following letter has been received from the McMillan Fur & Wood Company:

Below please find a copy of an article in the Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter of New York, of Sept. 24th, in relation to the Seneca root situation, giving the Minneapolis market. This is the leading publication in this line in the United States. We thought it would be of interest to your patrons, and you could call their attention to have all the root dug that is possible, and take advantage of the unexpected heavy demand. With pleasant weather it can be dug until the ground freezes hard.

In regard to the Seneca situation would say that during the spring, root was received very fast. Probably 100,000 pounds came in at the three leading markets, viz: Minneapolis, St. Paul and Winnipeg. Dealers became frightened and cut prices unwarrantedly and rapidly, and prices declined from 40c to 25c in two months. Merchants and diggers noted the heavy decline on account of the high prices to start with, and stopped handling it, and there have been scarcely any receipts for the past six weeks. Cannot hear that much has been dug. The weather was very hot and vegetation dried up so that it could not be found readily, and since the hot weather, it turned in and rained in the Seneca country until the ground is so wet it cannot be dug. It is thought that about all the old Seneca root went into consumption by last spring, and up to date it looks as though there would not be half enough dug this year to supply the demand. Orders are very plentiful, and prices have risen, and now no large amount can be bought under 35c, and some dealers are holding for 40c. Three dealers hold the stock, and it is not thought that they have a very large quantity, as they are anxious to increase their holdings."

A team and wagon belonging to the Alberta Transfer Co. was struck by the Imperial Limited at Calgary on Saturday. The driver escaped by jumping, but the wagon was wrecked, one horse seriously injured.

Lord Strathcona, who has recently arrived from England, speaking of the British political situation said: "It would not be proper of the Lord high commissioner of Canada to permit himself to discuss English politics; but I may say that there is a wave of imperialism sweeping irresistibly over Europe. As for Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, I have known him for 40 years back, have known him outside of politics and very intimately indeed, and a more upright and honest man I have never in my life met."

TOWN LOTS

In the vicinity of Stations on the Calgary & Edmonton Railway

..FOR SALE..

Apply to C. S. LOTT, Calgary,
R. WILSON, South Edmonton, or
OSLER, EDMONTON & NANTON, Winnipeg

You Need
Not Dye

I will Dye for you.

F. MAYERHOFER.

Snap! Snap!

—ON—

APPLES

Just Arrived

a Car of First-class

Winter Apples.

The The SPY,
Old The KING,
Favorites: The RUSSET.

Cheap for Cash. Free delivery

G. BERG,

Confectioner and Fruiterer.

PLANS WANTED.

For a ten-room Brick School Building. Maximum accommodation per room, 24 scholars. Successful plan, only paid for.
ST. GEO. JELLET, Sec'y-Treas.,
Edmonton T. P. School Dist. No. 7.
For further particulars apply to Secretary. 97

Noise Is
Not Business.

We can beat noise in drawing custom by the principle and quiet attractiveness of honest goods. Call and see our lines of

Clothing,
Boots & Shoes,
Etc.

ALL SEASONABLE

H. Sigler.

General Merchant.

IMPERIAL BANK
OF CANADA.

Capital \$2,500,000.00
Res. \$1,700,000.00

H. S. Howland, President. T. R. Merritt, Vice-Pres.
Wm. Ramsay, Cashier. J. J. Jaffay,
T. Sutherland, Manager. E. H. Rogers, Wm. Hendrie.

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO, ONT.

D. R. Wolfe, General Manager. E. Hay, Inspector

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Barrie, Lindsay, St. Thomas,
Bancroft, Alton, Port Hope, St. Catharines,
Galt, Niagara Falls, Port Colborne,
Ingersoll, Hamilton, Welland,
Oshawa, Sault Ste. Marie, Woodstock,
Ottawa, Montreal, Que.

BRANCHES IN THE NORTHWEST AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Brandon, Man. Portage la Prairie, Man.
Calgary, Alta. Prince Albert, Sask.
Edmonton, Alta. Revelstoke, B. C.
Gidley, B. C. Strathcona, B. C.
Nelson, B. C. Vancouver, B. C.
Winnipeg, Man.

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyd's Bank, Ltd.,
72 Lombard St., London, with whom money may
be deposited for transfer by letter or cable to any
part of Canada.

AGENTS IN UNITED STATES—New York, Bank
of Montreal and Bank of America; Buffalo, Bank
of Buffalo; Boston, National Bank of the Com-
monwealth; Chicago, First National Bank; Union
National Bank; Detroit, First National Bank;
Duluth, First National Bank; American Exchange
Bank; Philadelphia, Farmers' and Merchants'
Bank; St. Paul, Second National Bank;
Minneapolis, Northwestern National Bank; San
Francisco, Wells, Fargo & Co's Bank; Portland,
Oregon, Wells, Fargo & Co's Bank.

EDMONTON BRANCH.

DRAFTS SOLD, available at all points in Canada,
United States and Europe.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in any
part of the world.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT—Deposits of \$1
and upwards received and interest allowed.
DEBENTURES—Municipal and other Debentures
purchased.

GOED AMALGAM purchased.

3RD DEPT (Government) bought and sold.

G. R. F. KIRKPATRICK, Manager.

Cushing Bros.

(Successors to W. H. Cushing.)

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of and
Dealers in

Windows, Doors, Mouldings and
all kinds of Finishing Material.
Lath, Shingles, British Columbia
and Native Lumber, LIME.

Furnish your house with

Storm Windows

.....for the Winter.

..EDMONTON..

Planing Mills

Remember the place!

North at Curling Rink, Menzies Avenue.

GEO. T. BRAGG,

Agent C.P.R. Lands

Fire, Accident, Plate Glass and Guarantees insurances
Remington Type Writers and supply etc.
Office next to Macdonald's Drug Store

Cristall & Diamond

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

We have in stock the best of
Scotch Whiskies.

John Dewar & Son, Encore, Bul-
luch Sade, Camachie, Doctor's
Special, Humes and Walker's Kal-
marnock.

Also the best brands of Brandies,
Canadian Whiskies, Excellent
Wines and full line of choice
Cigars.

Men's Furnishings
and Ready-to-
Wear-Clothing.

(Two Doors East of Gallagher Hall.)

We have a full line of Men's
Furnishings and Clothings, which
are up-to-date and at Reasonable
Prices.

CRISTALL & DIAMOND.

Money TO
LEND

AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST.

Straight Loans. Interest payable at end of each
year, on Improved Farms and Town Property, by
The Canada Permanent & Western

Canada Mortgage Corporation.

APPLY TO

W. S. ROBERTSON,
Appraiser and Agent, Edmonton.

Store and office to let in Robertson Block. Also
storage for household and other effects by week or
month on reasonable terms. Apply to

W. S. ROBERTSON, Sheriff's Office.

Farm Lands.

I have for sale a large selection
of farm lands, improved
and unimproved, at all prices
and at all distances from town

TO

W. S. ROBERTSON, Sheriff's Office.

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VISIT OF THE APOSTOLIC DELEGATE.

The Apostolic delegate, Mgr. Falconio, returned Tuesday from his visit to St. Albert, and in the afternoon on his arrival here, visited the Roman Catholic religious institutions of the town. At 3 o'clock a reception was given at his Excellency by the pupils of St. Joachim's school. He afterwards visited the maternity and general hospitals, later being driven through town. In the evening, in the new church, which was suitably decorated for the occasion, a banquet was given his Excellency, and party by the Catholic ladies of Edmonton. On the conclusion of the banquet addresses were presented to his Excellency by the Catholic population of Edmonton, one address being in English and one in French. To the addresses his Excellency made an eloquent reply. The benediction of the blessed sacrament concluded the ceremonies in the church. The party afterwards repaired to the Presbytery where a reception was held affording an opportunity to the members of the congregation of St. Joachim's to meet the apostolic delegate, which was fully taken advantage of. On Wednesday morning, his Excellency, accompanied by His Lordship, Bishop Legal, Rev. Father Fisher, his private secretary, and several other members of the Catholic clergy, left for the south, en route to New Westminster.

At the hospital, in honor of the occasion, the papal flag—white and yellow—was flying. The French flag was also flying at half mast in honor of the memory of Sister St. Isadore, who had died the preceding Monday. At the Oblate Father's residence the Union Jack was run up and the tricolor was hung from the top of the old belfry. From the top of the new steeple, the maternity hospital and the convent, the papal flag was flying, the latter side by side with the Union Jack.

St. Joachim's hall was not only a scene of festivity, but of solemn impressiveness on Tuesday, on the occasion of the pupils' heartfelt and enthusiastic greeting to his Excellency Mgr. Falconio, Apostolic delegate to Canada. A large audience had already assembled and a charming picture was presented to their view. Over two hundred interesting little children, the girls in white with yellow sashes and bows, the boys with yellow scarves looped on the shoulder with whiteaulets, effectively grouped in tiers, presented an aspect of beauty and interest peculiar to the delightful period of youth.

The hall was tastefully and appropriately decorated, the national and papal colors blended, symbolic of the teaching of the church, viz, respect for lawful authority.

In front of the raised dais, on which a throne was erected for his Excellency, was a large shield bearing the papal coat of arms, the delegate's surmounted his throne and those of Bishop Grandin and Bishop Legal were on either side.

At the hour appointed his Excellency, accompanied by His Lordship Bishop Legal, his secretary, the Rev. F. Fisher, the Revs. F. Letour, Lestance, etc., entered the hall, the children singing the "Benedictus" to the accompaniment of piano and organ. As he advanced towards the dais all knelt to receive his paternal blessing, then Miss A. Lechambre and Miss B. Beck, advanced and read addresses, respectively, in French and English, with ease and grace. His Excellency feelingly responded in French and English. He thanked the children graciously for the affectionate and reverent reception they had given him; he was glad, he said, that they spoke in their address of the venerable Bishop Grandin, who had borne the labors and fatigues for the cause of Christianity and civilization. He also praised highly the work done by Bishop Legal and the Oblate of Mary Immaculate. He congratulated the pupils on the advantages of being educated by the Sisters R. C. N. He exhorted them to appreciate the heroic sacrifices those accomplished ladies had made by leaving home and friends to labor for their advancement. Then followed dialogues interspersed by music and songs. At the close all sang with heart and voice "God bless our Pope, the Great, the Good." His Excellency then blessed the parents, teachers and pupils, leaving all present deeply impressed.

The address presented to his Excellency was as follows:

As loyal children of holy church we beg to be allowed to offer you the tribute of our homage and filial affection. We are proud to welcome your Excellency in our midst as the direct representative of the vicar of Christ as the link in the great chain that binds us to the throne of Peter.

We love to recall the commission of our Holy Father when confiding to your Excellency the mission of Canada "Tell the Canadians how much I love them and how much I desire to be loved by them." We feel that we were present to the heart of the great Pontiff at that moment for like his Divine model Col. Lamb of Christ's fold are the special objects of his predilection. We beg your Excellency then to convey to His Holiness the expressions of our heartfelt gratitude and deep appreciation of his paternal love, which is reciprocated by us with filial devotion and reverence.

We are aware of the characteristic zeal and tireless self-sacrificing devotedness of your Excellency for the welfare of the church in the Eternal City, the United States, Newfoundland, and elsewhere. We hope too that you will be pleased with the progress of civilization and Christianity in the far Northwest owing to the hard, patient and faithful labors of our venerable

Bishop Grandin, aided by his able and devoted co-adjutor Bishop Legal, and other eminent missionaries of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate. Through their zeal churches have been built and houses of charity and education are doing God's work in all the principal parishes of this vast diocese.

It is through the instrumentality of our beloved Bishop Grandin that we are receiving from the P. C. I. an education permeated by religion, the only religion that deserves the name for it trains its recipients for God.

We regard your Excellency as the special friend and supporter of our educational institutions as you have shared in the arduous labors of teaching and though it may be the least noticed of your apostolic work it may perhaps be one of the most enduring in its results.

We beg your Excellency's blessing for our parents, our mistresses and ourselves and we pray that God may bless your mission amongst us, to the effect that we may never dishonor the church by our lives and that we may be ever docile to the teachings of the Holy See.

The Pupils of St. Joachim School. The following is the address presented on behalf of the English-speaking residents:

To the most Reverend Diomed Falconio, Archbishop of Larissa, Apostolic Delegate in Canada.

Your Excellency: We, English-speaking lay Catholics of the mission of Edmonton heartily and joyously welcome you as the representative of our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII, successor of St. Peter in the Holy Apostolic See of Rome.

Permit us to make this an occasion of explanation to those who deny the authority which Catholics proclaim is divinely vested in the Roman Pontiff.

Christ, Our Lord, established a kingdom in, but not of, this world, which he called His Church. Over it he is his chief ruler, he placed the blessed Peter, the Prince of His Apostles, and on the great day of Pentecost he sent his holy spirit to abide with and in it until the consummation of the world.

To-day Leo XIII, Peter's successor, rules this spiritual kingdom sitting on Peter's throne in Rome—the eternal city; and to him we owe and willingly accord the loyalty and obedience which he claims, that is to say, in matters pertaining to faith and morals. This allegiance in no way conflicts, but rather strengthens and assures, our loyalty and obedience in temporal affairs to our most Gracious Queen, who rules the fair land in which we have the happiness to live. Thus, we seek to "render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's," and to God the things that are God's."

It is but lately that we welcomed amongst us the delegate of our temporal ruler, our beloved Queen. We now welcome the delegate of our spiritual ruler, our Holy Father, the Pope.

We ask your Excellency to tell him of our love, reverence and devotion for his person and authority and for his church; and to tell him too that we look forward with confident hope of the time, which we believe cannot be long delayed, when there will be restored to him and his successors the city of Rome and at least some further portion of the patrimony of St. Peter, and thus be re-established his temporal independence necessary, as he has declared and we believe, for the full, independent and peaceful exercise of his spiritual authority.

We have full confidence "thick the visit of your Excellency, as our Holy Father's delegate, an event, the honor and pleasure of which we will long treasure in our memories—we'll be the happy means of advancing the interests of holy church in Canada; especially the settlement of the school question; and we shall be glad to bear some humble part in his and your plans to that end."

We beg your Excellency's blessing. Signed on behalf of the English-speaking lay Catholics of Edmonton,

N. D. BECK,
C. GALLAGHER.

COL. HUGHES RECEPTION.

The reception to Col. Sam Hughes at Lindsay was in many respects a successful event. The fine weather favored a large number of people who turned out from the town and country to welcome the gallant colonel. The principal streets were decorated with flags. When the express train arrived at 10.40 Senator Dolson entered the Pullman and escorted Col. Hughes, who wore his khaki uniform, to the platform. His appearance was the signal for tremendous cheering and the band struck up "Home, Sweet Home." The procession then formed and marched to the market square. At the market square the first item on the programme was the presentation of an address by Mayor Smyth. At the conclusion of the address Col. Deacon, on behalf of the officers and men of the 4th regiment, presented Col. Hughes with a handsome sword and belt. Col. Hughes expressed his gratification at the warmth and character of the reception accorded him. He would not refer to what he had done, but leave the recital of (his deeds to the official reports of the generals. No acts of his had brought dishonor to British arms; he had left South Africa without a mark against him directly or indirectly.

Lieut. Col. Pinault, deputy minister of militia, has received a cable from the Indian office for £40,000 for militia clothing sent to China for the Imperial troops. The clothing was obtained in Canada from the government contractors for militia clothing.

WORK OF THE STRATHCONA.

The correspondent of the London Times with the Strathcona's, writes as follows:

The fifty men under Lieut. Adamson whom we called the recruits, had their baptism of fire to-day near Grandteton; taking a position in a most gallant fashion, but having the misfortune to get three men wounded and two taken prisoners. Chief, Lee, of C Squadron, was killed in the same fight.

The only incident worth recalling next day was the escape of Gen. Buller as far as Botha's Kraal, there to entrain for Pretoria. It means a night ride into Heidelberg—and a ride not too good for our horses.

Somehow the camp came to the conclusion that there would be a general engagement on Sunday. We arranged it all. The five guns of Greylingstad would be mounted, and the men from Standerton were to assist us in a general attack on the enemy's position. Saturday night's orders were waited for anxiously, but as they only related to church parade we presumed the action was for Monday.

Instead of a battle we marched calmly back to Greylingstad, taking a more circuitous route than on the eastward march, and camping nearer the station. Gen. Clery joined the brigade at noon.

The next day the camp was nearly cleaned out of men and horses. Expectations of a fight ran high, but we had to wait until the 18th, then we got all we required. Lieut. McGee had the full privilege of a pump-jam duel, and this at close quarters made it quite interesting—to spectators. Personally I do not think the engagement was one of our seeking. If it was, then it came about very suddenly, and our men certainly appeared in too close order for such short range. The artillery very smartly unlimbered and began scattering shrapnel, while the howitzers pounded away with lyddite, each shell sending up clouds of dust and rubbish. This soon got too warm for the enemy, who promptly ignited the grass and retired behind the smoke.

From this up to the 17th was duly occupied in attempts to slay Mr. Stead's brother Boer, and an equally determined effort on his part to return the compliment; yet the casualties, at least on our side, were comparatively few. Col. Steele had his horse shot under him, and he actually admitted with a smile that we had been in a hot corner.

Those left behind had a sniping experience or two on their march to rejoin the main column. There are few things more calculated to set the teeth on edge and give you the jumps generally than being sniped at. On the 18th, as the entire column neared Bushman's Spruit, the Boers not only sniped at the flank but got emboldened by our persistent nonchalance and peppered away at the main body—which, however, was fortunately out of range. Three men of the Kimberley Rough Riders were hit—one fatally; then the naval 12-pounders came on the scene.

It was very evident that few Boers, if any, had given up arms lately—that is, had not come into camp to do so, otherwise they would as usual have conveyed some information about our armament. The long range of the naval guns upset all the Boer calculations, and they retired over the hill in a manner that left no doubt they were in an unusual hurry. We had the misfortune to lose Major Sangmeister and five men, who when out scouting were surprised by a force of the enemy and taken prisoners.

On the 19th we pulled out of camp at Ireneade and experienced the same game of sniping, but at a longer range. The horse artillery ran out two guns. The first shell landed about fifty yards beyond a house round about which were seen numbers of mounted men. The second round, and the almost simultaneous third dropped close enough to accelerate the movements of several at near the top of the ridge, while the two following rounds brought a dozen men pell-mell out of the house. There was no ceremony about—mounting their horses, nor anxiety for those less agile in getting astride their steeds. It was an ignominious haste for the retreating ridge, with the finest spur behind that science has yet discovered—well directed shrapnel.

When Strathcona's Horse left Canada on the 17th of March, a general impression prevailed that the war would be over before their arrival in South Africa—a species of war fever. The lengthened stay at Cape Town and the subsequent picnic in Zululand brought on a slight relapse. The regiment, however, has since regained its original good health and spirits.

Officers and men are satisfied, and grateful that their work is appreciated, and proud to be in the field with their Imperial and colonial brothers fighting for "Queen and Empire."





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PHILIPPINE WAR STILL ON.

The latest news from Manila is to the effect that the four troops of cavalry and two companies of infantry have recently reinforced Gen. Young in northern Luzon, where the insurgents are concentrating in the mountains of northern and southern Ilocos provinces, under the leadership of Aguilar, the excommunicated priest and renegade. Gen. Tinto and Gen. Villanueva, who had been quiet for some time, are now showing signs of becoming active as the end of rainy season approaches. Of late there has been considerable scouting and skirmishing in the province of Ilocos, though without decisive results. It is obvious, however, that the manoeuvres of the Philippines are more skillful than formerly, and that the field tactics of the Americans are being followed by them.

This week the commission will begin the work of revising the tariff, making use of the results of the investigation of the tariff board in this direction. It is the intention of the commission to give American trade a better chance than it has heretofore enjoyed owing to the high duties.

The transport Sumner and Vebus have sailed for the island of Martinique, off the coast of Luzon, carrying two battalions. The former has already arrived there. The transport Logan will reinforce the 29th U. S. Infantry now in Martinique.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

Isaac N. Ford, in his London, cable letter to the Morning Tribune, says in regard to the diplomatic developments of the Chinese situation. Distinct improvement in the China situation is attributed by well-informed men mainly to Lord Salisbury's stateship. He did not follow the advice of the English press. Every London Journal, except one, assumed he would accept the German proposals in their original form. He considered the main feature of the scheme impossible, and offered the foreign ministry at Berlin a chance for amending it; Europe, America and Japan, through his intervention, have made a close approach to a preliminary understanding, and Germany has not been affronted by a blunt refusal after her own spirit of accommodation. The truth is perceived that the interests of America, Germany and England are identical, and that the three powers, after taking different roads, are heading for a common goal, and their combined influence will bring about a settlement of the general issues on the Chinese problem. The McKinley administration has been sharply criticized by the English and continental press, but the diplomatic methods which it condemned as impracticable, have been abandoned by common consent. The best informed veteran in the civil service whom I have met in England tells me that he is convinced by protracted experience and long residence in China that the Empress Dowager would never have surrendered the guilty mandarins at the dictation of the powers, and that conditions of anarchy and warfare would have been prolonged for an indefinite period if the original German demand had been generally approved. What is likely to happen is the co-operation of America, England and Germany in effecting a settlement on a practical basis. When that result is brought about Germany may be still free to present special grievances of her own, and possibly to claim a province in compensation. America, however, will be in a position to enforce the principle of the open door. Germany, England and Japan will welcome her continued championship of that policy, and there is no evidence that Russia will close Manchuria against American or European goods.

WITH THE STRATHCONA.

One of the Strathconas writing home from Padreskop, says: Ever since our column connected with Gen. Hart at Heidelberg, over a month ago, our principal business has been to keep the line of communication clear between here and Heidelberg and the Boers had four pieces of artillery and a pom-pom and the British had nothing but rifles, they kept them till some artillery arrived from Heidelberg. The Boers killed and wounded over 50 of the enemy, while they had only five slight casualties. The total casualties in our regiment up to the present are 24, that is killed, wounded and missing in active service; there are a large number in hospital with fever, etc., besides. We have had 3 killed, 8 wounded and 15 missing. Of course we know that most of the missing are safe, being Boer prisoners. You will have read in some of our letters of the trap we got into and I tell you it was a heavy one. We made a decidedly close acquaintance with a pom-pom one day, and if ever there was an infernal machine it's that, that is when you are in front of it, but when it is your own playing in front of you, it sings a different tune altogether. The most comforting sound I think I ever heard in when our 5-inch guns began to boom. They throw a 100 lb. lyddite shell and I tell you the Boers are very fond of them. We always call them the eggheads, as they are drawn by about 15 team of oxen. They move along in the column behind us and we know that so long as they are within four or five miles of us we have good backing. We have a

battery of Colt machine guns along with us, which we christened the woodpeckers as they sound just like a woodpecker. There have been a lot of Boers surrendering lately in the Free State but there are still a lot in the field. We are likely to have some fighting pretty soon, as the latest news here is that Louis Botha, with a large force, is entrenched about ten miles to the east of us, and De Wet to the west. I think it will be likely that we will come home as soon as the war is over, but I am not certain yet. The police are being organized for the Pretoria district but I don't think we will join, although the pay is good, 10s per day and all found, but we can't get satisfactory conditions regarding time, etc. There may be a call for volunteers for China also, I will have a lot to tell you when we get home regarding my impressions of the country, army, etc., which are too long to write. The Mauser bullet is the least dangerous of any, as it is so small and makes a perfectly clean wound, going through a bone and never breaking it. One of the horses which was shot close by me on the 13th, the bullet went in at the shoulder and came out on the opposite side of its neck, yet it has been ridden every day since. We have letters received from some of the boys in Ottawa also, and with whom we became acquainted while staying there. There have been some severe criticisms of Gen. Buller by Roberts and others in the papers lately, but I tell you there is not a soldier in his army that does not believe in him and would follow him anywhere, and if a few of those gallant stay-at-homes who run him down, took a trip over the country he has fought his way through, they would sing a different tune.

TROOPER REID WRITES HOME.

Trooper W. Reid writes as follows to his mother, Mrs. G. A. Reid, from Noot Gu Aesh, on Aug. 24th: We have been hanging around this country for quite awhile now (that is the Middleburg district), of which Gen. Buller has been appointed military governor, and he says we shant go any further up, and we are sorry as we like to keep on the move, or else go home. The place we are camped at is the most beautiful place we have stopped at yet, rows and rows of shade trees each row about 20 feet apart, we string the horses between the rows and camp under the trees. It is getting quite comfortable now at night. The other camp, Dornkoppe, is about 10 miles from Middleburg, and this camp is about 22 miles from the other, we keep changing around all the time every two or three days. About half a dozen of our troops of which I was one, and another troop went on each post the night of the 21st. We did our best, and in the morning we got an order to go on observation post, well you can't imagine what a we thought and said, but it was no use grumbling as the rest of the troops were going to a patrol that day. Well we put that day in, hungry, tired, and no food to cook with, and when we were waiting to be relieved that night what should begin up over the ridge, but the ration wagon from camp. We looked at each other too disgusted to speak, our lieutenant noticed it and got fairly mad, Well he brought out rations to us till next night, a little mutton, five hard tack, a tin of jam. Is the same size as salmon tin) a piece of bacon about two lbs. for 24 men. We drew cards to see which section got it and our corporal was the lucky man, well we had to put in that night too, and when we went to camp next morning we were sent up here with remounts, and we are a pretty war sick crowd right now. Corporal Robert Taylor was killed and Flynn wounded badly last Sunday at Dornkoppe and another man's horse shot, while on observation post, by Boer snipers. We were out that same day and they, No. 4 troop, were supposed to be in touch with us, but they got too far away and the disaster resulted.

DROWNED IN A WELL.

Souris Plaindealer: A most appalling accident occurred on the 22nd ult., on the farm of James Medeland some five miles west of Melita. The farm is worked by James Stinson a young man who brought his young bride home to share his fortunes last autumn. On Saturday night the cows had been milked and Mr. Stinson started to Elva on business. It appears that after he had left Mrs. Stinson had gone to the well to put the milk in the creamer and to draw off the cream, for the girl in which she always carried the cream was found sitting near the well. This well is about four feet square with a curb about one foot high covered on top by a number of loose boards. One board was found removed and laid by the side of the well which usually afforded space enough to draw up the creamer; and it is supposed that in drawing the creamer Mrs. Stinson had put her hand on the next board, thinking it firm, when she and the board were precipitated to the bottom of the well, where doubtless she soon drowned. Her husband came home at 10:30 o'clock and after finishing his chores returned to the house. Not seeing his wife he thought probably she had retired and was not at first concerned, but on proceeding to the sleeping apartment was startled to find she was not there. He then began his inquiries among the neighbors, thinking she might have felt timid being alone and gone to some of them. The neighbors at once joined in the search

and at 5 o'clock Sunday morning they were shocked to find her hat and clothing floating in the well. It only took a few minutes to bring the poor body to the house while the heart-broken husband was overwhelmed with grief.

The supreme court of Canada has rendered judgment in the C. P. R. vs. City of Winnipeg, by which the appeal is allowed with costs. In this case the company raised the question as to their right to exemption from payment of school taxes, and claimed the by-law covered their exemption from these taxes, as well as ordinary municipal rates. The decision is a victory for the railway company.



W. W. Miller

Has instructed me to sell under the hammer all of his stock, fixtures and effects

..AND REAL ESTATE..

October 19th-20th.

Sale commences at two o'clock (at store) on Friday afternoon, 19th Oct., offering Groceries, Dry-Goods, Tinware, Hardware, Lamps, etc. Evening Sale starts at 7.30.

REAL ESTATE Sale takes place at two o'clock on Saturday at store, where we will sell to the highest bidder the store, stable, storehouse and lots on Jasper Avenue, also the house, stable and lot on McDougall Avenue and Clara Street.

HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS Sale will start at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon at Mr. Miller's dwelling house. See posters for particulars.

Any information in reference to the real property can be had by applying to

W. W. MILLER or A. E. POTTER, Auctioneers.



Our New Stock of House Furnishings received last week and just opened out, is a

Revelation of Beauty.

See our Carpets, Curtains, Damask Coverings, Table Covers, Rugs, Mats, etc.

and then go and look at the others. All we ask is comparison.

There are Others; But you won't want them when you have seen our stock.

We are undoubtedly showing the finest range of these goods ever shown west of Winnipeg.

Our Prices

will be found to compare favorably with anything west of Toronto.

We don't Sell Cheap Goods; We Sell Goods Cheap.

See the difference?

Come and look through even if you don't buy.

The Hudson's Bay Stores.

Photographs

50c. per dozen unmounted.

75c. per dozen mounted.

TAKEN BY THE

New Gem Camera

AT C. W. MATHERS

Just arrived our first car of

Winter Apples

Northern Spies, Greenings, Golden Russets, Kings.

All Apples guaranteed first-class quality.

The finest "Selected Oysters" in bulk always on hand at

Hallier & Aldridge

Fruiters and Confectioners.

J. M. Closson & Co.

Ladies' New Fall Jackets

NOW OPENED UP.

Values better than ever. Styles the very latest.

Prices to suit everyone. Inspection invited

TWO MILLION FEET Lumber for Sale

CONSISTING OF

Rough and Dressed Sheetting, Flooring, Siding, Shiplap, Joist, Scantling, Framing Timber.

at Walter & Humberstone's Mill

Upper Ferry Crossing, - Edmonton.

Ready-to-Wear Hats.

Another shipment just arrived this week.

Dress Goods.

New Fall Stock just to hand.

Boots and Shoes.

Our stock of Boots & Shoes is complete.

Our Groceries

Are fresh and well assorted.

OUR PRICES are very reasonable.

JOS. CHENIER.

Our Leaders:

BEST PATENT, STRONG BAKERS, GOLDEN HARVEST, WHITE CLOVER.

Dowling Milling Co

(LIMITED), EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

TO SELL.

A few farms; also a few cheap Building Lots. Apply to

SHORT & CROSS,

Advocates, Edmonton.

TO RENT.

Room in the Bulletin Block. Apply at Bulletin office.

CHARLES W. CROSS,

Assignee.

WM. SHORT,

Advocate for Assignee.

Poultry for Sale

40 Pairs Pekin and Rouen Ducks, Alberbred from prize birds, fully acclimated. Also a number of Geese from prize birds; Mammoth Brown Turkeys, Wyandotte and Plymouth Rock Cockerels. Apply

JAMES LYNES, Box 102, Innisfail, Alta.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

About July 15th, one dark bay mare; weight about 100 lbs.; two white saddle marks on back, very tame. Suitable reward offered for her return at the Edifice Stable, or for information leading to her recovery, left at this office.

Notice to Creditors.

In the Matter of the Estate of Stanislas LaRue and Joseph H. Picard, of the Town of Edmonton, in the District of Alberta, General Merchants, trading under the firm name of "LaRue & Picard", Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that Stanislas LaRue and Joseph H. Picard, of the Town of Edmonton, in the District of Alberta, carrying on business as General Merchants, under the firm name of "LaRue & Picard", at the said Town of Edmonton, have made in Assignment of all their estate, credits and effects to Charles W. Cross, of the Town of Edmonton, in the said District of Alberta, and Northwest Territories of Canada, for the general benefit of their creditors.

A Meeting of their creditors will be held at the Office of "Cluta, MacDonnell & McIntosh", in the Imperial Buildings in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, on FRIDAY, the 2ND day of NOVEMBER, A. D. 1900, at the hour of ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, to receive a statement of the affairs, to appoint inspectors and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

AND NOTICE is further given that all creditors are required on or before the said day of November, A. D. 1900, to file with the said Assignee, or his Advocate, a statement of their claims and the security, if any, held by them, and a Statutory Declaration thereon, verifying the same, and that after the said date the Assignee will proceed to distribute the assets of the estate amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which Notice shall have been given, and that he will not be held for the assets or any portion of them so distributed, in any person or persons of whose claim he shall not have had notice.

CHARLES W. CROSS, Assignee.

WM. SHORT, Advocate for Assignee.

FLOUR

ALL STANDARD GRADES

Made from carefully selected Wheat.

Weight Stamped on Every Sack.

Always ask for Flour made by

The Edmonton Milling Co

(LIMITED)

STRATHCONA, ALTA.

Atlantic Steamship Lines

	From	From
Dominion (Dominion)	Montreal	Quebec
	Nov. 3	Nov. 3
Parisian (Atlas)	Nov. 3	Nov. 3
Lake Ontario (Braver)	Nov. 7	Nov. 7

First Cabin, 35 and upwards. Second Cabin, 20.00, 22.50 and 25.00.

Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland, and at specially low rates to all parts of the European continent. Prepaid passage arranged for all points.

Apply to the nearest steamship or railway ticket agent, or to

WILLIAM HITE, General Agent, Winnipeg. C. P. R. Office.

..STRATHCONA..

Brewing & Malting COMPANY.

P. O. Box 192, Strathcona. Telephone connect.

Manufacturers of the new celebrated

XXX Porter and Ale and Lager Beer.

Bottled, or in cask or keg.

Family trade solicited, and delivery free.

J. B. MURDER is my Agent at Edmonton, and Montreal & Southern agents at St. Albert, from whom any Porter or Lager can be purchased at the same price as at the Brewery. Keep must be returned when empty to the agent from whom they were obtained. Any person or persons selling our beer or defacing name on same in any way will be prosecuted.

Ring us up at any time with order.

ROBERT OCHSNER, Proprietor.

Railway Time Table.

EXPRESS AND MAIL TRAINS.

INCOMING.

Mondays and Fridays: Arrive at Strathcona at 6 p. m.

Leave Calgary at 9 a. m.

Tuesdays and Thursdays: Leave Calgary at 9 a. m.

Arrive at Strathcona at 8:30 p. m.

OUTGOING.

Tuesdays and Saturdays: Leave Strathcona at 8:30 a. m.

Arrive at Calgary at 5:30 p. m.

Wednesdays and Fridays: Leave Strathcona at 7:30 a. m.

Arrive at Calgary at 6:30 p. m.

All trains carry passengers, mail and express. Tuesday and Wednesday trains carry only a lock bag, and no way mail is taken for points between Calgary and Edmonton.

CHURCHES.

ANGLICAN "ALL SAINTS."

Services, Sunday 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Sunday School at 2:30 p. m.

Holy Communion, 1st and 3rd Sunday in the month at 11 a. m.; and 2nd and 4th Sundays at 8:30 a. m.

Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. Litany and address.

All seats free.

H. Y. ALLEN GRAY, M.A., Rector.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Sundays: First mass at 8, high mass at 10:30. Sunday school 3 p. m. Vespers and benediction at 7 p. m.

Week services—Benediction every Thursday night at 7:30.

FATHER LEDUC, P.F. FATHER LESTANCE, P.F.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Sabbath services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath school and Bible Class at 2:30 p. m.

Wednesday evening, Prayer Meeting at 8 o'clock.

D. G. McQUEEN, Minister.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Sabbath services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath school at 3 p. m.

Wednesday evening, Prayer Meeting at 8 p. m.

C. B. FREEMAN, Pastor.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Sundays: First Sunday evening at 8 o'clock in the old Methodist Church.

Sunday school at 8:30 each Sunday evening.

ABRAHAM HAGER, Pastor.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Sabbath services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Fellowship at 12:30 a. m.

Sabbath school and Bible Class at 3 p. m.

Epworth League on Tuesday evening. All seats free. Everybody welcome.

T. C. BUCHANAN, Pastor.

ST. ALBERT.

A political meeting was held at St. Albert on Saturday night last in the interests of the candidature of Mr. Frank Oliver. The chair was taken by Mr. L. Gagnon, president of the St. Albert liberal association. There was a good attendance, and Mr. Oliver, who spoke at length, was accorded a most appreciative hearing. At the conclusion of Mr. Oliver's address, the chairman offered an opportunity to the opposing candidate or his supporters to take the platform in his behalf, but the offer was not availed of, and indeed it appeared that the meeting was unanimous in support of Mr. Oliver.

D. Malocher, formerly M. L. A., for St. Albert, moved a vote of thanks and appreciation to Mr. Oliver which was carried unanimously.

M. McCauley, M. L. A., for Edmonton, was called upon by the chairman, and made a short address in support of Mr. Oliver's candidature, alluding to Mr. Oliver's record as a supporter of the rights of the people of this district, as a reason for placing further confidence in him. There were too many important interests of the people here to be dealt with by parliament to make it other than a most dangerous policy to place the representation of the district in the hands of an untried man. The speaker did not think that Mr. Bennett's profession was any recommendation to the confidence of the people of the district. There were too many lawyers in parliament now for the good of the farmers. That was how the laws were so full of quibbles, and people had to go so often to the courts. This very question of exemption from taxation of C. P. R. lands beyond the original term of twenty years was only a question at all because of a lawyer's quibble. What was wanted now was not more lawyers to make more business for the courts in this matter, but men who would use the power and authority of parliament to enforce the bargain made with the C. P. R. and make that company pay its fair share of the school and road taxes of the district.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Oliver reminded his hearers of the vexatious methods of the lands department under the former government. How the letter of the law had been enforced against the settler, while the speculator and the monopolist had been favored. Now the settler received the benefit of the spirit of the law as far as the letter would allow, and the law itself had been modified in several important particulars. The son of the settler was allowed to prove up on his homestead by residing with his parents. The same privilege was allowed the second homesteader; and at last session was extended to the purchaser of farm lands. In many cases this allowed the settler to get near a school or church without depriving him of a homestead. Free timber permits for building purposes had been increased from 1,800 feet to 3,000 feet, and arbitrary and unnecessary enforcement of the regulations had been relaxed. The settler was not now treated as an enemy of the state, as he had formerly been. The lumber allowed to be sawn from a free permit had been increased from 6,500 feet to 9,250, on representations made by him. Formerly dues must be paid on dry timber if over seven inches diameter. Now dry timber was free, up to any size. Formerly a settler who cut hay without a permit incurred a penalty. Now the government did not ask any man to take out a hay permit. If a man took out a hay permit it was for his own protection, not because the government required him to. The iniquitous and unnecessary secondary security required by the late government of seed grain advances made in 1890 had been wiped out so that instead of homesteads by the acre being tied from patent, or what was owed by others, now a homestead was only liable for the grain advanced on it. Scrip had been owing to the half-breeds from '85 until now. When a representative in the Northwest assembly had been session after session supported resolutions by that assembly calling upon the late government to do justice to the half-breeds in this matter without effect. When he went to parliament it was with the same intent of supporting the interests of the people of the west. And to-day the half-breeds of St. Albert were receiving at the hands of the present government the scrip so long denied them by the late government. It had been slow in coming it was true. Four years after the initials got into power the half-breeds got their scrip. The conservatives had been in power eleven years after 1885, and the half-breeds were no nearer getting the scrip at the end than at the beginning of that time, although speaking of public expenditures he mentioned that the bridge across the Saskatchewan was the largest government expenditure ever made in the Northwest on any single public work. Contrast that with the attitude of the late government towards the railway and traffic bridge across the Red River at Winnipeg. Neither the government nor the railway paid a cent to the cost of that bridge, which had not only to be built, but afterwards maintained for years at the sole cost of the city. The present government had reversed the policy of land grants in aid of railways and now granted cash bonuses instead to Northwest as well as to eastern railways. Under this system of aid a railway was now under construction to parallel the C. P. R. from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains by way of the Saskatchewan valley. The people of the west were asked to condemn the government for making

these and like expenditures by voting for his opponent Mr. Bennett. To condemn the policy of active western development inaugurated by the present government. In addition to the railway land grants of the late government was the 20 years exemption from taxation which was allowed the C. P. R. on its land grant. The twenty years was nearly up. These lands were found in every school and local improvement district in Northern Alberta. In almost every school district half or nearly half the lands had escaped taxation so far under that exemption, and the settlers were practically paying double taxes to-day on account of that exemption. The company claimed that the 20 years exemption, so far from ending, had not yet begun to run. And never would begin to run until the lands had been patented. The conservative party when in power had made the bargain under which this interminable extension of the exemption was being claimed, and by failing to patent the lands to the company if their contention was correct had by not patenting the lands added 16 years to the original exemption of twenty years. The candidate of the party in this contest had told the people from every platform that they had no remedy in parliament, that they must look to the courts for redress. This stated the case clearly. If the people wanted to fight the C. P. R. in law they should vote for Mr. Bennett. But if they wanted to get redress without going to law they should vote for the speaker. He considered that it was the duty of parliament to see that the bargain which it made were fulfilled; no matter with whom the bargain was made.

The meeting closed with cheers for Mr. Oliver, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Queen.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

Frank Oliver returned on Saturday morning from a tour of the principal points in Central Alberta. The points at which Mr. Oliver addressed meetings were: Calgary, Springbank, Cheyenne, Pine Creek, Davisburg, Okotoks, High River, Millarville, Pridis, Cochrane, Morley, Canmore, and Banff. Mr. Bennett was invited to all the meetings, but only appeared at the first two, Calgary and Springbank. Mr. Nolan appeared on Mr. Bennett's behalf at Okotoks, and Dr. Brett appeared at Cochrane, Morley, Canmore, and Banff. The meetings in the High River district were held during the week of stormy and snowy weather which prevailed. Notwithstanding the storms the attendance was good, the interest great and the sentiment apparently favorable to Mr. Oliver.

Mr. Oliver attended the meeting in the Calgary opera house on Thursday evening, to hear Sir Charles Hibbert. Although Sir Hibbert was taking part in the campaign in Alberta on behalf of Mr. Bennett, the conservative executive of Calgary refused Mr. Oliver the privilege of the platform at the meeting. The request was formally made by the liberal executive, and repeated, with the same result. In view of the fact that all meetings on behalf of Mr. Oliver are open to his opponent or any one representing him, the conduct of the conservative executive in this case does not indicate a feeling on their part that their cause would be strengthened by fair discussion, even when they had such a prominent speaker to depend on. A peculiar feature of Sir Hibbert's speech was that he discredited the courage of the minister of interior because, having asked by telegraph from Vancouver the minister replied that he was billed for Carlwright on that night and that Sir Hibbert would have to come there to meet him. At the same time he, Sir Hibbert, was standing on the platform whose privilege had been refused to the candidate against whom he was then speaking. If Mr. Sifton did not act creditably in not dropping his own meetings and travelling many miles to meet Sir Hibbert, at the latter's convenience; what can be said of Sir Hibbert who refused to meet the candidate he was opposing on the very platform from which he was speaking. Sir Hibbert's address was along the lines of the conservative campaign literature, with special stress on his Yukon charges against the minister of interior. In speaking of the matter Sir Hibbert said that in making the charges he had been led to make injudiciously extreme statements. The opera house was crowded when he commenced, but it was not more than three-fourths full when he closed.

On his way north on Friday Mr. Oliver took the opportunity of attending Mr. Bennett's meeting at Lacombe, of which he had not had any previous intimation. By leaving the express at Lacombe and depending on a freight which passed north at midnight he was able to take part in Mr. Bennett's meeting and state reach Edmonton to attend the meeting announced for St. Albert on Saturday night.

Mr. Oliver goes south on Wednesday to attend a series of meetings at points along the C. & E. line.

The Merchants Bank

OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Capital Paid Up, \$6,000,000.

Reserve Fund, 2,600,000.

EDMONTON BRANCH

Interest allowed on deposits.

A general Banking business transacted.

J. S. WILLIAMS, Manager.

MR. OLIVER'S SUPPORTERS MEET.

An enthusiastic meeting of the supporters of Frank Oliver was held in Hourston's Hall on Friday evening. The hall was well filled with representative electors. The purpose of the meeting was the adoption of plans for the local campaign. Strong committees were appointed to take charge of the various departments of campaign work and general preparations made for an energetic struggle.

President Cross, of the Y. M. C. A., occupied the chair, delivering a short, but rousing address. J. R. Boyle, president of the Young Men's Liberal Association in Strathcona, was present, and addressed the meeting, answering effectively several of the arguments most frequently used by conservatives against the Laurier administration.

Short addresses were also delivered by Secretary Harrison, J. C. Howey, M. McCauley, M. L. A., and W. Johnstone Walker.

The meeting was most unanimous and enthusiastic in its expressions of determination to support Mr. Oliver, and at its close the audience unanimously enrolled as supporters of Frank Oliver.

ELECTION ESTIMATES.

Mr. Nicholas, the editor of the election column of the Toronto Telegram, conservative, in a calculation of the possible results of the general elections, claims a majority of 10 seats in Ontario for Sir Charles Tupper. The Maritime Provinces, he thinks, will give Sir Wilfrid a majority between 8 and 10 seats, while the Great West will leave him with only 5 out of 17 Quebec will give Sir Wilfrid a majority of 25. In short, he claims: "The majority of 22 seats which Ontario and the west may give the opposition is more than offset by the prospective liberal majority in Quebec. With three seats in reserve, coming out of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia and the Territories, the liberal government can only rely on a majority of 8 or 10 in the Maritime provinces. This estimate assures the administration of a second term at Ottawa, with a comfortable majority at its back."

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Queen's—J. H. Schneider, Armstrong-W. Hobbs, Wetaskiwin; Gilbert P. Carst, Strathcona, B. C.; Annie Kennedy, Bobcaygeon; M. L. Hunter, Millbrook, Ont.

Alberta—J. K. McLean, Elora; John J. Dalton, Milton, W.; John De Sousa, Calgary; W. J. Cummings, Regina; Jas. Walker, P. McCarthy, Calgary; F. M. Evans, Lethbridge; S. Hustriff, W. H. Moore, Miss Carruthers, Toronto; O. W. Heywood, Ann Arbor, Mich.; John D. Patterson, Woodstock; C. D. Crain, Winona.

Jasper—A. E. Johnston, Seattle; W. J. Hart, Newbury; Oliver Gorslin, New Lunnun; Rev. G. Vetter, Fort Saskatchewan.

STRATHCONA.

Plainsdealer. C. C. Duleger, D. L. S., and government survey party got back to Strathcona on Saturday last from their summer's work in the Beaver Hills south east from Fort Saskatchewan. They have had a very disagreeable season for work on account of the excessive rains. The country surveyed is especially fine for ranching but some parts would make good farms. Threshing is in progress in different parts of the district. The first new grain marketed in Strathcona this season was brought in on Wednesday by Mr. Scott from J. T. MacLaren's farm just east of town. It was oats and was bought by the Brackman-Ker Co.

Garbe Bros. have sold their lively business in Strathcona, to McGee & Gray, of Beaver Creek, who will conduct it in future at the old stand.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ritchie are expected to arrive to-night from their visit to England and the Paris exposition.

A ponderous steel arm fifty feet long for the new dredge of the Saskatchewan Proprietary arrived this week.

THE CLARA MATHE CO.

A seven day engagement of the Clara Mathes Co. will be concluded this evening by the production of "The Legion of Honor." The piece is put on for the benefit of the two hospitals, and the worthiness of the cause outside of the merits of the players, should ensure for the company a crowded house.

On Friday night La Belle Marie was presented. Miss Mathes in the title role showed ability far beyond the average. The support was good. "Brother in Town" or "The Embassy Ball" (also played as "Saved" or "A Wife's Peril") was put on Saturday night. Miss Emma Mathes as Mrs. Vane had the strongest part in which she has yet appeared and showed exceptional ability in its interpretation. Miss Clara Mathes played Mrs. Merryweather with her usual well known ability. Mr. Miller as Rivola was good.

The specialties between acts notably the comic character work and dances of Mr. Sawyer, the serpentine dancing of Miss Mathes and the singing of her sister deserve special mention. The company leaves for Moose Jaw in the morning.

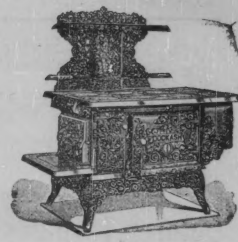
METEOROLOGICAL.

The following are the temperatures for the dates given as reported at the government observatory here:

	Max.	Min.
Friday	60	31
Saturday	51	31
Sunday	40	23
Monday	40	30

Stoves and Ranges

Cooking Stoves, Cooking Ranges, Heating Stoves
THE LEADING MAKES OF CANADA TO CHOOSE FROM.

Buck's
Happy Thought.Moore's
Happy Home.Wood and Coal
Stoves

LARGEST STOCK OF STOVES AND RANGES IN THE NORTH-WEST.



Pictures don't do them full justice. Call and see them.

Heating Stoves for Coal or Wood. "The Best of Everything."

Hot Air Heating

Competent Workmen
for all work.

Agents for Kelsey Furnaces.

Hot Water Heating

Plumbers and Hot Water Fitters
constantly employed.

Agents for Kelsey Furnaces.

All your ideas about Hot Air Furnaces may be wrong. See the Kelsey before deciding.
Stove Boards, Coal Hods, Graniteware, Tinware. Everything in Hardware.

Ross Bros., - - Edmonton.

WAR SUMMARY.

Duller bade farewell to his troops on October 6th and departed southward. There was a striking farewell demonstration. The troops gathered on both sides of the road for miles and cheered Buller vociferously. A special dispatch from Lydenburg says: "A Boer tells the story of the way in which a patrol of five troopers of Strathcona's Horse under Sergeant Brothers met death. It appears that they were suddenly surrounded by a strong force of Boers. The Canadians indignantly refused to surrender and a murderous fire was exchanged at short range, until every man in the party was riddled with bullets, but not before each Canadian had accounted for three Boers. Sir Redvers Buller, while passing through Machadodorp and bidding farewell to the troops said he would be greatly pleased to tell Lord Strathcona of that magnificent work of his troops."

Hon. Mr. Patterson, speaking in East York, on Oct. 8th, said the conservatives charged that liberals had broken every pledge made. He quite agreed that people should not keep in power a government that broke its pledges, but they should have better proof of such violation than the testimony of Sir Charles Tupper. The liberal party were bound by the platform of 1896, but the claims of individual liberal speakers were justified. When Cartwright, for instance, said in 1885 that an expenditure of \$38,000,000 was excessive, the revenue was only \$34,000,000, and when \$4,000,000 was thus added to the public debt, Sir Richard was right in saying the expenditure was excessive, but now, when we had a revenue of \$50,000,000, was the same thing to apply? If there had been an increase wrung from the people by excessive taxation, then they might blame the government, but when the increased revenue was due to the action of the government in promoting

and encouraging enterprise of people and increasing their prosperity, then, the only question people would ask was "Have you spent money you have taken under reduced taxation, on proper objects, and on that which is for the good of the country and honestly and truly?" He claimed the liberals had done all that. The government were willing to have reciprocal trade in articles with the States, but not at the sacrifice of an inch of Canadian territory. Canada had given the preference as a free-will offering to Britain and as a result had touched the heart of the British people. The people of the old land were clamoring for Canadian products in preference to goods from the States.

STRATHCONA'S IMMIGRATION BUILDING.

The Plainsdealer gives a description of the new immigration hall at Strathcona. It mentions that contractor Manson is rushing the erection of the building in great style. A force of 20 men is at work and the structure is rapidly nearing completion. A brief description is in order. It is a two-story frame building with gable ends and an addition at the back almost the full height of the main structure. It occupies lots on the corner of Rouleau avenue, and Hardy St., in the same block as the Holy Trinity church. The front entrance is on Rouleau Ave., and faces the south. The main part is 55 feet wide on the avenue and is 28 feet deep on the street. The addition in the rear is 32 feet wide by 11-1-2 feet deep.

The ground floor is divided into a men's room, a women's room, an agent's office, a large hall, a kitchen, a wood-shed and a baggage room. The men's room is 29-1-2 feet by 21-1-2 feet; the women's room is the same size minus the office, which is 8x9 feet. The kitchen is 10x11-2 feet and the baggage room and wood shed each 10 feet square. The lower ceiling is 12 feet high. The second story is reach-

ed by a broad winding stairway in the centre of the building. A hall extends down the centre and there are two large sleeping rooms on either side of it. In the front are two rooms, 8x12 feet, to be used as store rooms or as private wards. At the back of each of the large rooms is a commodious wash room. The ceiling is 10 feet high. It is intended to accommodate 300 immigrants. It will be ready for occupancy in about a month.

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Cabbage, 40c per doz.
Eggs, 20c, very scarce.
Apples, \$2.00 per 50 lb. box.
Oats, feed, 30c; milling, 35c.
Potatoes, 35c, bushel, scarce.
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